Carolina Observer.

IX.—3.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1825. [NO. 419.

AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
Y EDWARD J. HALE,
LARS per annum, payable in advance.

SEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per e first, and 30 cents for each succeed- n. Advertisers are requested to state f insertions desired, or they will be con- ther orders, and charged accordingly. the Editor must be post paid.

r Rent or Lease,
ON MODERATE TERMS,
That extensive establishment, the
LANTERS' HOTEL.
WM. L. M'NEILL.
25.—18-4t

tteville Academy.
arter of this Institution will commence on the first Monday after the 4th of
WM. HAMILTON.
825—2w.

e Drawing of the
D ACADEMY LOTTERY,
place at Raleigh on next Wednesday 10,000 dollars the highest Prize, may 4 dollars. Tickets and Shares for sale Office, Fayetteville; where orders will for Tickets in the 17th Class of the U- Lottery, highest Prize 50,000 dollars, kets 9 dollars, and in the New York Li- ery, highest Prize 30,000 dollars; Tick-
ny of the Northern Lotteries received or Tickets, and the drawings of the se- es in the United States always open for n of adventurers.
25.—2w.

Notice.
GINS, of an excellent quality, can from e forward, be had by applying to Mr. r, Fayetteville, Mr. John Taylor, Wil- at my Factory, Lumberton. If the cash rice will be 2 dollars per saw, deliver- p. Credit until 1st January, 2 dollars hey will be sent to Fayetteville or the purchaser paying freight, storage, disposed to order Gins will run no disappointed.
m it proper to state that I think Gins this year will far exceed any made by re.
le several improvements, and obviated ties which occurred in my former plan.
JOHN M. POWELL.
, June 6, 1825.—18-eot3m.

ty Dollars Reward.
AY from the Subscriber, on the 28th o NEGRO MEN, one by the name of e by the name of TOM.
out 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; carries ntenance when spoken to; rather of a somewhat bow-legged; steps quick; ; and has a large pair of *Whiskers*; thirty years. When he went off he oney out of the Store, the amount un-
out 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; thick ck; some pock marks in the face; grum countenance; slim make; well ery active.
sed they have a free pass from some , and their aim will be for the North-
JOHN D. BROWN.
(S. C.) May 30, 1825.—18-3t.
itor of the Cape Fear Recorder will the above three times, and forward his e Editor or the South Carolina State o the advertiser.

LANT SCHEMES!!
H-CAROLINA LOTTERY,
Benefit of the Oxford Academy.)
FIRST CLASS,
at Raleigh 22d of next month, (June) d completed in a few minutes.
TES & A. M'INTYRE, MANAGERS.
SCHEME.

ze of	$10,000 is	$10,000
	6,000	6,000
	4,000	4,000
	3,000	3,000
	2,000	2,000
	1,538	1,538
	1,000	6,000
	500	3,000
	200	1,200
	24	3,744
	12	3,744
	8	3,744
	4	31,200
izes,		$79,170
anks,		
ickets,		$79,170

ottery formed by the ternary combina ermutation of 30 numbers. To deter- izes therein, the 30 numbers will be pub- into a wheel on the day of the drawing, m be drawn out; and that ticket having 2d and 3d, drawn Nos. in the order in , will be entitled to the prize of 10,000 ose five other tickets which shall have same Nos. in the following orders shall the prize affixed to them, respectively,

1st, 3d and 2d to	$6,000
2d, 1st and 3d to	4,000
2d, 3d and 1st to	3,000
3d, 1st and 2d to	2,000
3d, 2d and 1st to	1,538

other tickets which shall have on them drawn Nos. and those three, the 1st, 2d ne of their several orders of combination ion, will each be entitled to a prize of

other tickets which shall have on them drawn Nos. and those three the 1st, 3d ome one of their several orders of com- permutation, will each be entitled to a dolls.

other tickets which shall have on them drawn Nos. and those three the 2d 3d ome one of their orders, will each be en- rize of 200 dolls.

5 tickets which shall have on them two of the drawn Nos. and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of 24 dolls.

Those 312 tickets which shall have on them two of the drawn Nos. and those two, the 2d and 3d, or 2d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of 12 dolls.

All others, being 468, having on them two of the drawn Nos. will each be entitled to a prize of 8 dolls.

And all those 7,800 tickets, having on them but one of the drawn Nos. will each be entitled to a prize of 4 dolls.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of superior denomination, can be entitled an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction, of 15 per cent.

WHOLE TICKETS,	$ 4
HALF DO.	2
QUARTER DO.	1

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery which must of necessity draw at least 13 dolls 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had at the same rate.

Union Canal Lottery,
17TH CLASS—NEW SERIES.
Will be drawn on the 6th July next, and completed in ONE DRAWING!!
Sixty numbers—Eight Ballots to be drawn.
J. B. YATES, & A M'INTYRE, Managers.
SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
1		4,720	4,720
20		1,000	20,000
30		500	15,000
52		100	5,200
156		50	7,800
1,248		20	24,960
10,608		10	106,080
12,120 Prizes, 22,100 Blanks,		$4,220	$273,760
Whole Tickets, $9		Quarter	2 25
Half	4 50	Eighth	1 12

New-York State Literature Lottery.
CLASS No. 1 FOR 1825.
To be drawn on the 20th July next,
Sixty Numbers—Nine Ballots to be drawn.
SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		15,000	15,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,737	5,737
20		1,000	20,000
30		500	15,000
30		200	6,000
51		100	5,100
51		50	2,550
1,734		22	33,148
11,475		11	126,225
13,395 Prizes, 20,825 Blanks,		$4,220	$273,760
Whole Tickets, $9		Quarter	$2 25
Half	4 50	Eighth	1 12

☞ Tickets in all the above schemes will advance in price *very soon*. Adventurers would do well in applying soon, as the sales have been very rapid. There will be few, if any, remaining unsold on the day of drawing.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, will be received in payment.

The plan of Lottery by combination of Nos. simply, as well as by combination and permutation of numbers, has been used by the subscribers in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, for some time with great success. As the plan is now, however, for the first time introduced into North-Carolina, it may not be understood, and they therefore respectfully invite all such as desire an explanation of the principles of the system, to apply at their Office, where every information will be cheerfully given, either by one of themselves, or their Agent B. C. DUPLAINE.

☞Orders, inclosing the Cash or prizes (Post paid) for Tickets or Shares in any of the above Lotteries, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to
YATES & M'INTYRE,
Raleigh, N. C.
May 19, 1825.—17-tf.

$10 Reward.

WAS stolen from Fayetteville, on the night of the 18th December last, a SORREL HORSE, about five years old, upwards of 15 hands high, has a star in his face, and is a little hip-shotten, had on, when taken, a saddle and bridle, partly new.
The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said horse, bridle and saddle to me, or to Mr. M Ryburn in Fayetteville. THOS. DAVIS.
Rockfish, Cumberland County, N. C.
Jan. 18—99-tf

FISH!
130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
*August 4—74**

A Tobacco Factory for sale.
THAT valuable Factory and Lot of Ground, situated at Lower Fayetteville, contiguous to the Tobacco Warehouses, holding out a very advantageous and lucrative employment for a person acquainted with manufacturing Tobacco—the buildings are spacious and convenient, with Screws, &c. forming an L, each wing fifty feet long and forty wide, with convenient rooms for storing the Tobacco. This valuable Factory is offered upon very moderate terms, and on a long credit—For further particulars apply at the Auction Store of
WILLKINGS & CO. or
J. M. DOBBIN and
WM. CAMERON.
May 18, 1825—15-tf.

I HAVE separate assortments of well selected Dry Goods, suitable for country stores—cost from 700 to $1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on accommodating terms.
ALSO
A second hand carriage with harness, price $100.
JOHN HUSKE.
Fayetteville, November 11—388tf

Blanks for sale here,
And Printing, generally, executed.

BROUGHAM AND JEFFREY.

Extracts from the Speech of Mr. BROUGHAM, *delivered at the public dinner given to him at Edinburg on the 5th April*, 1825.

"I am not a person who is much in the habit of countenancing discussions, nor are we likely to be engaged in many of them this night; but were I to reply to the speech which my learned friend addressed to you, I think I could object to all of it, but decline objecting to any but one expression which he made use of, that of the *trial* of the Queen. I never, in public nor in private, heard so great a profanation of the word trial, as such an application of it. The judicial proceedings which we are accustomed to call *trial*, I am professionally and habitually taught to revere. The thing is gone by, but with all the respect due to the administration of justice, to which I owe reverence, the statement made from the chair obliges me to expose, before I proceed further, the farce which he calls trial. Trial it is none, where the accuser, who is interested, sits on the bench of justice, and pretends to administer it (hear, hear)—Note, where the defenceless victim is turned out, exposed to every shaft which the malice of her enemies can invent or point, and when wisdom and power unite with the powers of darkness—trial it was none where all the forms of justice were violated by those who had broken through them ere yet they could produce themselves in court. Talk to me of the pachas, the deys and the beys of Africa; and call them, as they call themselves, judges! Talk to me of them with their ministers of vengeance crouching under their frowns, and prepared obsequiously to do their master's behests, against their own feelings, in violation of their own oaths and principles, and all because their master commands them! If you hold that a *trial*, then come and say that the Queen was tried. Six days have I stood in that place which they sacrilegiously called a court of justice. I dared to tell them my mind, and I did it day by day. I dare not now tell them my mind, because I would have occasion to see them once more; but were they to call me before them for telling you what I have thought of them to day, they would style that too a judicial proceeding: they would style it a trial! Were I to compare the place to any thing, I would say that *den*, where I stood and saw their victim cast down, and trodden upon by one of her judges—one especially who was bound by every honorable tie to protect her, but whom I will not name, for then they would call upon me for thus speaking to you, and you for hearing me; and therefore I do not say a word upon that subject. * * * I want to add a few words to my young friends, who say that ambition ought to be the first object of every public man, by which they mean place and power. I conceive that place gives no power at all. If place can give power, I can only say that I never saw it do so. Many men are led astray by this false construction of power. They ought not to suffer themselves to be so for the sake of mere office, by the notion that they are making a sacrifice to ambition. How they deceive themselves! Ambition, in my sense of the word, is the love of solid, substantial, and independent power. I know of none who have so little power as the ministers of this country. Something was said by my worthy friend of my being a party man. I know of no way, at least I have never been able to discover any way, in which an honest man can effectually serve his country, but by cordially and strenuously uniting himself to some great party. I am now speaking as a party man. The life of a minister of this country is not one of power, but of base truckling, and paltry compromise. He must do so much for any man to secure his co-operation, twice as much for another, and to a third he must promise every thing. To one individual he must promise all he asks. If this man hold up his little finger, he will not get any thing. His language is, to go a little my way to-day, I will go one hundred and fifty miles with you to-morrow; only go a little of the way with me, and I will go all the rest with you; only once, and, for this day let me go on this highway of my own, and all the other days of the year I will go with you into all your dirty tracks. This is what they call power, and having the command of other men. The minister is like the poor deluded man, who embraced a cloud and took it for a goddess; but the Minister had not even the excuse of a cloud for his folly, he embraced a mere suggestion, saying to it, "be thou my god—power, be thou my god—and compromise, be thou my glory." I therefore deny that he should be called an ambitious man who seeks place and calls it power, but that he is the ambitious man who boldly places himself in a situation which enables him to back his country in her need. I will not say that the placeman seeks power for money, though some certainly do—they are not many, however. But he does so for patronage—that is, the pleasure of having his table crowded with petitions from suiters, to make one man ungrateful and twenty discontented. To have his door blockaded with hungry applicants, and his time consumed in the service of those on whom he depends for carrying through his measures. This is patronage, and more sacrifices than these I have hinted at must be made for power. He it is who enjoys the purest ambition, and he enjoys power—not less successful because it has limits—and secure because he never exceeds the wishes of his constituents."

At this dinner, Mr. JEFFREY, when he had been toasted, rose and said—

"At that late hour it was unnecessary to trouble the meeting with any thing about a being insignificant as himself, [*a laugh*] and, for more reasons than one, he could have wished this toast had been omitted. It had been quite a triumph to witness the proceedings of that evening; no honors of his own could have been half so gratifying; and, from the reception his hon. friend had met with, he (Mr. J.) regarded the present as the happiest day of his life. The learned gentleman then passed from the old to the new hemisphere, and entered on a review of the life and political conduct of the Marquiss Lafayette, and dwelt with peculiar animation upon the glorious changes which that illustrious individual had lived to see matured. Nothing could be more gratifying than his progress through the United States. The learned gentleman concluded an eloquent speech by giving "the Marquiss Lafayette, and the friends of liberty in France." (Applause.)

"When he had finished, Mr. *John Cunninghame* took a brief view of the political situation of the United States; and, in doing so, disclaimed all intention to draw an inference against the government under which he lived; but he maintained, that the United States ought to be held up to all other countries as a model how a well-ordered government can be conducted. Mr. Cunninghame gave "*The President of the United States.*" (Applause.)

Breed of Cattle.—A late report of the Worcester Agricultural Society on Milch Cows and Fat Cattle, says, that "nineteen Cows were offered for premiums, and all, except one, of our native breed. They had generally the appearance of extraordinary value, and all gave evidence of intrinsic worth. Their exhibition afforded additional proof, that our own stock of Cows needs no other improvement than can be obtained by a careful selection and a judicious attention to the origin and management of their progeny."

We can see no reason why as fine Cattle may not be raised in New-England as in any other part of the world; but we can never expect fine Cattle in the Southern States, until we feed them better, and this will never be done until we turn our attention more to making meadows and cultivating grasses. At present, almost the only persons who pay any attention with us to this subject, are the Dutch Farmers and their descendants. We hope, however, the people are beginning to see the necessity of a change in this respect.
Raleigh Register.

An effectual remedy for Heaves in Horses.—Take one pound and a half of good ginger, for a horse. Give two table spoonfulls a day—one in the morning and the other in the evening, mixed with wheat bran. This receipt has been selling at 5 dollars to the eastward, where the efficacy of the above medicine has been proved in the cure of several cases of obstinate heaves.

Pride of China.—A family of seven negro children, from the age of 15 months to 11 years, the property of Mr. Joseph Eagles, were brought to town, very sick, from his plantation, during the last week. The symptoms soon induced the attendant physician to look upon their case as the effect of some narcotic poison. Subsequent investigation leaves but small room to doubt that they were poisoned by the use of a strong decoction of the Pride of China root, administered by an old woman on the plantation, for the purpose of expelling worms. Five out of the seven have fallen a sacrifice to her ill advised practice—the other two, though still in a low condition, it is hoped will recover. This melancholy occurrence should operate as a caution, to those who resort to this powerful article as a means of destroying worms in children.—*Wilmington Recorder.*

An Itinerant Legislature.—The Providence, R. I. Journal says, the legislature of that state runs upon wheels and goes round the state to accommodate customers as orderly as a tin pedlar's cart. It has *four* sessions a year, one half of which is usually occupied in going to and the remainder in returning from the place of meeting, which is held at three and sometimes four different points in the state.

Marriage.—Sir Thomas More compares a man going to be married to one who puts his hand in a sack, in the hope of drawing out a single eel from among a hundred vipers. "It is *a hundred* to *one*," says he, "but he will pick out a viper."—Lord Bacon maintains a directly contrary opinion, and says that, "in this *marriage sack*, the eel would be in a ratio of *one hundred* to *one* against the viper."

"Friend," said Theophrastus to one who had observed a profound silence during an entertainment, "if you be a fool, you act the part of a wise man; but if you be a wise man, you certainly play the fool."

Women less courted than formerly.—A few centuries ago women were scarcely accessible, but shut up in houses and castles, living retired from the bustle of the world.—When they deigned to show themselves, they were approached as divinities. A transient view of them often set the heart on fire; and their smiles conferred a happiness, and raised an enthusiastic ardour, of which at this period we can hardly form an idea. By degrees, as manners became more free, and the sexes mixed together with less ceremony, women began to be seen with less trepidation, approached with less diffidence, and sunk in their value as they became objects of great familiarity. Nor was this peculiar to the times we are delineating; the same effect has and always will happen from the same cause.—Let the female sex, therefore, learn this instructing lesson from it, that half the esteem and veneration the men show them, is owing to their modesty and reserve, and that a contrary conduct may make the most enchanting goddess degenerate in men's eyes, to a mere woman, with all the frailties of mortality.—The forward beauty whose face is known in every walk and in every public place, may be given as a toast, and have her name inscribed on the windows of the tavern; but she rarely ever becomes an object of esteem, or is solicited to become a partner for life.

Witches.—A writer in the National Intelligencer, in some remarks on Street's Picture of the "Witch of Endor," as described in the 28th chap. of the 1st Book of Samuel, finds fault with the picture as representing the witch as an old and ugly hag—"The world (says he) has been in an error in regard to witches. I see no reason why they should always be represented old and ugly. Circe was beautiful, and so was Calypso, and so were a thousand other witches, and there is no reason for believing that the witch of Endor was one jot or tittle less handsome than either of them. No one can deny that she was extremely polite. There are as many young witches as old ones, and I suspect, more, or we should not be quite so often bewitched by them. The devil is too cunning to try to tempt us with an *ugly* witch."

Dancing.—The Chinese have odd ideas of this amusement. When Com. Anson was at Canton, the officers of the ship *Centurion* gave a ball. While they were dancing, a Chinese, who very quietly surveyed the operation, said softly to one of the party, "why don't you let your servants do this for you."

Amalgamation.—At the recent election in Massachusetts, a great effort was made to effect a union of the old Federal and Republican parties. It succeeded in the election of Governor and Lieutenant Governor; but in the city of Boston it failed entirely, the Federalists, who are much the more numerous party, discarding all the Republicans on the Union Ticket, and electing 20 federalists to the Legislature. The following good hit has since appeared.

Two Irishmen were travelling in the United States. Patrick had a black horse which was very good, and Sawney a white, which was dull, restive, blear-eyed, and a little blind withal. As their finances were rather low, they conversed together how they should contrive to convert their two steeds into one. They could both ride on the same horse, and this would save half the expense of keeping. When they stopped for the night, they suggested their plan to the landlord, a cunning yankee, who approved of it, and offered his aid. It happened that he had a pie-bald, restive, uncomfortable animal, black and white, with one blear eye. He told them that he, by a process of amalgamation, could convert the black and white into one, which should bear an equal proportion of both. The Irishmen retired to rest, pleased with their prospects. Before they awoke, the crafty landlord had contrived to convey both of their horses away, and in their stead produced the black and white. 'Here,' said Patrick 'is part of the black;' 'and here,' replied Sawney, 'is part of the white.' 'Here,' said Patrick, 'is one eye of the black.' 'And here,' replied Sawney, 'is one eye of the white.'—As Patrick's horse was the best, he claimed and obtained the right of riding forward.—They had not however proceeded far before the black and white began to show his tricks. He was first one side the road, then the other—he reared up, kicked, and refused to go on. 'Patrick', exclaimed Sawney, with a triumphant sneer, 'what do you think of the mixture?' 'Ah, Sawney,' replied Patrick, 'I fear that rogue of a landlord has put in too much of the white horse.'

At the late Races over the Union Course, on Long Island, the Mare VANITY was beaten by another named MODESTY. This circumstance produced the following neat play upon words, at the Jockey Club Dinner.

"*The Union Course*—It has given a moral lesson to the world—where *Vanity* is left behind and *Modesty* wins the race."

Negative Qualities.—A little man observed, that he had two negative qualifications; which were, that he never lay long in bed, or wanted a *great* coat.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, June 6.

By the packet ship *Canada*, capt. Rodgers, which arrived here last evening from Liverpool, we have received our files of London papers to the evening of the 29th April, and Liverpool to the 1st May, the day on which the Canada sailed.

We have also received a Liverpool circular of the 30th April, by which we perceive that Cotton fully maintained previous prices. Sea Island Georgia is quoted on that day at 2s 6d to 3s 4d; stained do. 17 to 23; Upland do. 16¾ to 19½; Alabama and Mobile, 17 to 19; New Orleans, 17½ to 21¼. Our correspondent writes:

"We have had more extensive operations in our Cotton market this month than we ever before experienced; and, with very few exceptions, a regular and progressive improvement has taken place in the prices of every description. The total sales of the month, exclusive of several thousand bags sold to arrive, are 195,000 bags: of which 32,000 were sold in the first, 32,000 in the second, 101,000 in the third, and 30,000 in the present week, and, of these, 72,000 American, 25,000 Brazil, 34,000 Egyptian, 5000 East India, and 1000 West India have been taken on speculation. Our present quotations are 3d per lb. higher in Upland, Alabama, and Orleans; 3d to 4d in Brazil, Demerara, and West Indian; 4d in Egyptian; 2d on the lower, and 3d on the higher qualities of Surat; and 1d per lb. in Bengal, than on the 1st inst. The demand for Cotton in the early part of this week was rather limited, as might naturally be expected, after the unprecedented amount of last week's business, and during the first three days only 8500 bags were sold; but the demand afterwards revived, and 22,000 bags have changed hands in the three last days, at an advance of ⅛d to ¼d per lb. in American, and at full prices for other descriptions.—About 8000 bags Upland, 3000 Alabama and Orleans, 1500 Brazil, and 3000 Egyptian have been, this week, bought by speculators."

A letter dated April 30th, evening, states, that the arrival of 10,000 bags on that day, had affected the market. The demand was entirely suspended. The sales amounted to 1000 bags. It was probable there would be a temporary decline of 1d to 1½d, but speculators would again come forward.

Mr. Rush, our minister to Great Britain, attended the king's levee on the 27th April, and took his leave previous to setting out for this country.

A motion was brought forward in the House of Commons, on the 28th, by Mr. Whitemore, for the purpose of revising the corn laws. The motion was rejected, 187 to 40. The proprietors of corn mills had also met and adopted a petition to parliament, praying that the capital they had invested in their business should be protected against the importation of foreign flour, by enacting such laws as would encourage the British millers to compete with foreigners, both at home and abroad. Lord Liverpool, in the House of Lords, and Mr. Huskisson, in the House of Commons, had given information that they did not intend to introduce or support, in the present session of parliament, any motion for an alteration of the corn laws. In the House of Lords, the Duke of York presented a petition from the Dean and Chapter of the Chapel of St. George's, against granting further concessions to the Catholics, which produced a great sensation. He concluded a speech which he made on the occasion by the following words:—

"I have been brought up from my early years to these principles, and from the time when I began to reason for myself, I have entertained them from conviction; and in every situation in which I may be placed, I am determined, to whatever censure or obloquy I may be exposed by making this declaration, to persevere in my opposition to these claims, 'so help me God!'"

In consequence of the reduction of the import duty on iron, that article had fallen in England and in Sweden.

Mr. Savery's sentence had been commuted to transportation for life.

The meeting of the Holy Alliance in Italy is now said to be for the purpose of settling the affairs of Greece, South America, and even Portugal.

The Greeks.—Letters from Constantinople of the 26th March, estimate the Egyptians, which lately landed in the Morea, at 12,000 men, well provided with ammunition and provisions, and that up to that period they had been successful. Intelligence from Augsburg as late as the 19th April, gives a very different account of the aspect of affairs in Greece. They state, that when the invasion of the Morea was known, 36,000 volunteers answered the appeal of the government to arms, and that the Egyptians had been repulsed in every direction and compelled to take up a defensive position near to the spot where they landed. The Greek fleets and armies were every where on the alert, and the formidable armaments of the Turks and Egyptians did not inspire them with the least alarm.

The Philadelphia papers inform us, that the body of a drowned man was discovered and raised on Tuesday last, in the river Schuylkill, by placing a loaf of bread, into which about 3 ounces of quicksilver had been introduced, in the water. Two experiments were made; in the first instance, the loaf floated about 50 or 60 feet, and then became stationary, remaining still for 25 minutes, although chips were thrown into the water to move it. On the second trial, the loaf floated to near the same spot; and immediately afterwards, the body appeared on the surface, about three feet from the loaf.

Shipping in New York.—On the 1st instant, there were in this port, by Merry & Talbot's Register—68 ships, including two British packets and one Colombian frigate, 83 brigs, 97 schooners, 187 sloops, 45 steamboats, employed. Building, 8 ships, 5 steamboats, 4 brigs, 3 schooners, 1 light ship—total 502 vessels of all descriptions, those under 50 tons, and those at the United States Navy Yard, not included.

GEN. LAFAYETTE.

We have had a wish to afford to our readers all the pleasure we have derived from a perusal of the many addresses to Gen. Lafayette, and his replies, and of the accounts of his reception in the various cities and towns whose happy lot it has been to be visited by the General since he left here; but, publishing a weekly paper, a due attention to the news of the day would necessarily exclude a full account of all the honors paid the beloved Guest by our fellow citizens of the southern and southwestern states; and, where all was so interesting, we have found it difficult to make a selection. The following extracts, however, from an Oration delivered before the General in the Masonic Hall at Nashville, Tenn. possess so much sterling merit, are so richly poetical, and force themselves so irresistibly to the heart, that we cannot but publish them. The Orator was Wm. G. Hunt, Grand Junior Warden.

"When, in 1777, the young, generous, enthusiastic Lafayette landed on our shores, little did he anticipate the joyful and unprecedented scenes through which he has recently passed. He found us then a poor, feeble, and almost desponding confederation of states, nominally independent, but struggling, with scarce a prospect of success, for national existence. He abandoned the delights of home, the enjoyment of wealth and elevated rank in his native land, to suffer and to toil, without compensation, in this doubtful cause. He came at his own expense, to volunteer in our service; and generously, even lavishly, contributed from his private resources to aid our almost hopeless efforts. How different are the circumstances under which he now appears among us! How wonderful the contrast, which a period of less than fifty years has produced! He comes now to the same shores and is met on his landing by the congratulations of thousands of happy, grateful freemen. He comes, the invited guest of a prosperous and powerful nation. He comes, and ten millions of people rush forward with anxiety to bid him welcome. Even in these remote western regions, where, at the time of his first arrival on our continent, the voice of civilization had scarcely been heard; where the Indian warhoop was then the only music that could greet the ear; where even the rudest form of agriculture had then scarcely commenced its inroads upon the native forest, and not a step could be taken by civilized man, except at the imminent risk of destruction by beasts of prey or merciless savages of the wilderness—he now finds richly cultivated fields, thriving villages, and even populous cities, adorned with art, and science, and taste, and all that can render life comfortable and delightful.—Here, where, not many years since, the traveller could not reach us from abroad, except after a tedious journey from the Atlantic coast over roads scarcely passable, or by an inland voyage of nearly half a year's duration, he now pursues his way by the aid of our widely branching rivers and majestic steam-boats, with a rapidity scarcely to be surpassed in the oldest and most improved countries of Europe. Here, where, half a century ago, letters had scarcely found their way, and to read and write was the highest object of literary ambition, he beholds not only schools of the most respectable character, and academies in which the female mind is richly cultivated and adorned, but even colleges and universities proudly rearing their heads, vieing with each other in the march of usefulness and honor, and boldly claiming a rank, if not equal, at least not far below the oldest and most richly endowed institutions of our sisters on the Atlantic. Here too the veteran patriot is received with a welcome as cordial, ardent, and sincere, as greeted him on his arrival in any of those states, which furnished the theatre of his early toils and heroic achievemens. He finds, even here, a remnant of that noble band of unconquerable spirits, who shared with him the fatigues and privations of a soldier's life; who, under circumstances the most oppressive, and with prospects the most disheartening, cheerfully sustained every burden and fearlessly braved every danger, until at length they secured for themselves and for us the uninterrupted enjoyment of the rights and privileges of freemen. He sees behind our western hills the declining sun of a few at least, who shone in their meridian with a bright and vivifying lustre upon their country's fortunes. He grasps, even here, the trembling hand, and supports the tottering step of the once active and dauntless soldier, the fire of whose eye is not yet quite extinguished; the ardour of whose heroic soul is almost rekindled to a flame at the extacy of this happy meeting; to whom, by the wonder-working power of sympathy and association, the events of a life seem crowded into the space of a single week; and who, like Simeon of old, is ready now to *depart in peace*, after having thus unexpectedly beheld an old companion and leader and friend. He is seated too by the side of one,* who not only shared the dangers and difficulties of our struggle for independence, but who, in a more recent contest, has added to the lustre of his country's glory, and won for himself a laurel of imperishable verdure. He is surrounded, even here, by the warm-hearted sons of those heroic sires, with whom he endured the privations of the camp, and we can exhibit before his veteran eyes a constellation, (in the brilliancy of which we shrink not from competition with the proudest city in our Union,) of female taste, intelligence, and beauty.

We are aware, however, that the delightful sensations and happy reflections, which have attended our guest during his visit to this land of his early affections, have not been unmingled with painful emotions. The same progress of the which has wrought an improvement so wonderful in the condition of our country, has swept from our sight a host of illustrious men, who were justly dear to every friend of freedom. When, therefore, in his journey through our land, the heroic defender of our rights has witnessed the well-known scenes of their common toil and danger and success, how must his heart have swelled and his bosom heaved at the thought, that *they* were not there to greet him with their smiles, or bid him welcome to their hospitable homes! And when at length he reached the banks of the Potomac, and approached that hallowed spot, where, in the most intimate and delightful intercourse with the best and greatest of men, he had passed so many hours of anxiety and of joy—who shall attempt to describe, who can adequately conceive, the agitation by which he must have been overwhelmed! He visited indeed the once familiar mansion, but alas! the master spirit was not there. He was kindly and hospitably received, but who could supply the place which the ravages of death had rendered vacant! He bent his way, in silence and in sadness, to the humble but venerated spot, where now reside all that remains upon earth of him, whose equal cannot be found in the annals of fame. He there saw perhaps the features of his much-loved Washington, but they gave him no smile. He beheld his once noble and majestic form, but it rose not up to greet him. He would have seized his once cordial hand, but it was cold and could give him no returning grasp. Far be it from us to intrude upon the sacred sorrows of that solemn scene; but we would sympathize with the emotions to which it gave birth; and when, at no distant day, the Masons of these United States shall crowd around the same consecrated spot, to lay the foundation of a monument, which we trust they are resolved to erect in honor of the brightest modern ornament of the craft, they will call to mind, (as the most appropriate and delightful, though melancholy recollection,) this visit of the adopted son to the tomb of his beloved and venerated parent, and will mingle their tears with those which were shed by their illustrious brother over the remains of their common father and friend."

"May you find it consistent with your convenience and inclination to spend the remainder of your days among a people whom you helped to make free; and when, at a far, far distant hour, you shall be called to that home, to which we are all ultimately destined, while your spirit ascends to the mansions of glory, may your body lie down in peace on the sacred soil of Mount Vernon, that, when the tears of grateful generations yet to come shall be shed over the grave of the Father of our Republic, they may bedew also the remains of his favorite son!"

From the National Journal.

Amidst the ceremonies and festivities which greet General Lafayette at every stage of his journey through the United States, it is not a little remarkable that he never fails to recollect the friends whose residences are in the vicinity of the place of his sojourn; and never omits the performance towards them of those courtesies which prove that he is entitled to the character of a well-bred gentleman, as well as the constant friend. During his brief stay at Lexington, where engagements pressed upon each others heels, with the rapidity of moments, he snatched an interval from the pleasures of the banquet, to pay his respects to Mrs. Clay, where he was received with the distinction due to him. If any circumstance had been required to confirm that feeling of friendship for Mr. Clay, which General Lafayette is known to have always cherished, it would have been found in the eloquent and affectionate manner in which he received, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, the valued Guest of the Nation, and introduced him to the members. It was a scene to which neither the pen nor the pencil can do adequate justice. We subjoin the account given by the Editor of the Kentucky Reporter, of the General's visit to Ashland. He had that day dined in a grove on the Frankfort road; and thence visited the female academy of Col. Dunham:

"Lafayette next rode to Mrs. Clay's, at Ashland, in the neighborhood of town, to pay his respects to the family of his friend, the Hon. Secretary of State. At this beautiful country seat, he was received with a cordiality worthy of the place, and had an opportunity for more easy and familiar conversation than he had before enjoyed in the crowd. He has every where manifested the highest regard for Mr. Clay, and took particular pleasure in this call at Ashland. We should regret that the eminent Statesman, its proprietor, was not at home, to do to the honors of his own house, were it not that they were so well done by his lady."

Dinner to General Hull.—Agreeably to previous arrangements a public dinner was given to general Hull at the Exchange Coffee House, Boston. About two hundred and fifty citizens, among whom were many soldiers of the Revolution, sat down at the table, which was furnished with every delicacy. Gen. Wm. Sullivan presided at the table, assisted by twelve Vice Presidents. On entering the hall, Gen. Hull was addressed in a complimentary manner by the President of the day, to which he returned an answer suited to the occasion. The entertainment was enlivened by songs and sentiments, and at an early hour the company separated. This is an incident which, as journalists, it was our business to notice. We forbear any remark upon it, *pro or con.* being decidedly of the opinion that it is one of those subjects upon which "least said is soonest mended."—*Nat. Int.*

A private letter (received at Philadelphia,) from New York, mentions that the writer had just returned from a visit to the Rev'd Mr. Summerfield; and that he had found him so very low, that he was unconscious, and had no knowledge of the persons about him.

* General Jackson.

TREMENDOUS WHIRLDWIND IN OHIO.

Newark, Ohio, May 26.

On the 18th inst. was experienced at Burlington and its vicinity, in this county, one of the most tremendous whirlwinds that was ever known. It commenced about ten miles west of Burlington, tearing every thing in its course till it reached the above place, which it has literally swept from the ground. It then continued its ravages in a north-east direction, to the average width of a little more than a mile through the whole extent of the county; where it has terminated we have not heard. Several of our citizens have been to the place, and the accounts which they give almost surpass belief. The inhabitants of Burlington were alarmed by *a loud rolling wind*, and upon looking to the west discovered something like *a dark, black cloud*—and as it approached, the appearance of trees and limbs, flying and hurled in every direction in the air, was seen. They flew to their houses, and in a few seconds *every thing was turned over; they could neither see nor hear;* every house in town *was swept to the very ground;* log-houses were carried away to the very lowest logs, and stables and houses hurled in the air—and, what is most astonishing, there were but three persons killed. To witness the scene, it would be supposed no person could have escaped—some were taken up and carried off some distance; others clung to whatever they could get hold of, and so violent was the wind, that a boy who ran to shut a door *was thrown with such violence against the opposite wall that his brains were dashed out;* another, standing in an orchard, was struck by a small limb, and *his head actually cut in two.* The scene of desolation which it has occasioned is most appalling: on farms of two and three hundred acres of land there is not a tree left standing; the woods is completely prostrated, and *almost every animal in the neighborhood has been destroyed.*

Two men, happening to be out ploughing at the time when the storm came on, were suddenly surprised by the appearance of trees flying in the air, accompanied with a heavy noise. At first they could not credit their eye-sight; their curiosity was excited, and they remained looking at it with astonishment; the main current of wind passed some distance from them; it came on so rapidly that before they could get near any house they were overtaken; the limbs and trees commenced falling, and tore up by the roots and twisted off every tree around them. One of the men was carried to a small prairie that was near, and here he continued hanging to a bush until at last the bush and he both were carried away. He however succeeded in fastening to another till the storm was over. While in this situation, he represents the limbs and bodies of trees striking the earth and tearing up the ground for some distance in deep furrows, and then again rising; after it was over he went to look for his companion. He, when he found the storm was on them, had run to the side of a log which was near him, when directly he perceived a very large tree falling on the spot where he was; he had the presence of mind to move a short distance, when the tree fell and buried the log in the ground. He then ran under the side of the large tree that had fallen, and there remained. When his companion came to hunt him he hallooed; at first he did not hear him, until he approached nearer, when he answered him from under an immense heap of timber. It was impossible for him to get out until the other fell to work with his axe and cut away the logs, when he found him unhurt. Their oxen were completely mashed to pieces, and not a tree was left standing around them.

Another farmer, who had just built a large brick house, and had his farm in a good state of improvement, happened to be a short distance from it when the wind came on; he secured himself by holding to a stump, and remained in this situation until the storm, which lasted two or three minutes, was over; when he rose to go to his house *every thing was complete desolation* around him, and he went directly on a contrary direction from that in which his house stood. After going over trees and heaps of timber, he at last *found where his house had stood.* It was almost ruined. He supposed his wife and family were destroyed, but upon looking into the cellar, he there found them safe. His wife, upon seeing the storm, and supposing the house would be blown away, ran with her children into the cellar.

Several, from whom we have the above facts, state, that remarkably large trees were taken up by the roots, and carried for some distance. One tree in particular, betwen three and four feet thick, which had been standing near a house, was torn up by the roots and carried to the distance of almost two hundred yards. A more violent hurricane was never witnessed in any country.—*Advocate.*

Urbana, (Ohio) May 26.—A tremendous hurricane passed north of here, one day last week. We have no correct information as to where it commenced, or where it ended—we have heard of its ravages in Shelby county, though it is said to have been comparatively nothing there to what it was in Logan. In the latter county, every thing in the course of the tornado was literally demolished. Houses, barns, stables, fences, &c. were razed to the ground, and trees, posts, &c. were torn up and carried off. Large trees are said to have been flying in the air at the height of two hundred feet. Mr. Houts' brick house was levelled to the earth, and the roof, including the upper floor and joists, which were spiked together, had not been found or heard of four or five days after the storm, perhaps not yet. The houses, and in fact every thing in the main channel of the wind, were totally cleared away; so that the channel has the appearance of a state road, handsomely opened; even the stumps in the course, are torn up and c... Geese were blown off and dashed ... against trees; and ponds of wa... to have been emptied of their ... No person was killed nor seriou... in body, as we have yet heard. ... of the storm was about a fourth ... but the main channel was but a ...

From the National Journal.

The increase in the price of ... lots in the village of Brooklyn, ... which has recently taken pla... mongst the least of the remark... of prosperity which have been ... merated. Eleven lots of land, ... purchased for the use of the to... for $1,375, were sold on Mo... instant, for 9,925. Another lot ... purchased in 1801, for $500. ... that lot (leaving yet unsold 10... brought, at the same time, $3...

An Apprentices' Library is ... built in the same village; and ... lyn Star informs us that the fou... been commenced.

But the greatest of all the im... in this village, and one whic... recommend to the adoption of ... neighbour, the City of New-Yo... mode of cleaning the streets. ... the Corporation proceedings, ...

"Resolved, That 500 notices be pr... ing the unpaved streets!"

The City Editors have been ... tress, for some time past, on acc... inefficiency of the methods hith... for cleaning their streets. The... nothing to do but to apply to the... ses, issue printed notices, and ... once, the Augean filth in which ... volved. We have always believ... to be an influential machine ... this new application of its pow... additional value to it. If print... will cleanse the streets, let the ... shovel makers go weep, and the ... mers, who thought to pocket ... sands by their contract, go h... selves!

[It is well for the craft that the ... covered a new object to which to ... attention, and it is to be hoped that ... be able to make a living by it, for ... of the above paragraphs states that ... important source of profit is about ... ed from them by the carpenter a... We may as well "go hang our ... Library (i. e., according to Dr. ... large collection of books) be abo... in Brooklyn, and even the foun... menced!

It is strange that the Editor of ... should, almost at the same mome... a more ludicrous blunder than th... he has exercised his wit. But ... publishes a daily paper, and we k... of the arduousness of his labo... charity for such inaccuracies.]

We understand that a work by ... of Mr Fraser author of "A... Himala Mountains," is now in ... which will introduce to the k... the public some of the more di... tries to the north-east of Persia ... therto untrodden by modern ... Mr. Fraser traversed the exte... vince of Khorassan, while in a st... disturbance, with the intention ... trating into Oozbeck Tartary; ... that his work contains some ... counts of the fixed and wandering ... tion of these remote countries ... make a valuable addition to our ... cal knowledge; as he was en... very laborious series of astron... servations, to fix the position of ... ces in his route, including some ... celebrated and interesting cit... part of Asia. We hear, too, that ... ser has interspersed his work wi... of anecdotes, characteristic of ... Court and government of Per... are likely to be amusing as well ... tive.—*Nat. Jour.*

Honorable and Generous Feeling.—... der case was lately tried at ... Court in Louisiana, in which Dr. ... a member of the State legislature ... tiff, and General Hughes, defen... papers state that the broades: "... fence was accorded to the defen... tain his allegations, during a ... lasted 12 hours, and which ... verdict of $11,000 for the p... immediately gave the following ... of a generous and magnanimous ...

"Soon after the judgment of ... $11,000 was recorded, Dr. ... plaintiff, came into Court, and ... recorded satisfaction for the wh... without having received any pa... observing that he did not sue ... wanted Gen. Hughes' money, b... an injured reputation; that ... been obtained by the verdict of ... would receive none of the mone...

Fourth of July.—At a *session of the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church* ... ed at Philadelphia on the 29th ... was unanimously resolved, that ... commended to the Churches ... controul, to hold divine service ... collections in aid of the objects ... frican Colonization Society, on ... *July.*

In the year 1822, the births in ... Russian Empire were 1,539,9... 977,253; excess of births, 562,7... sons reached the age of 115 to ... one even 150.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1825.

FOURTH OF JULY.

...neral and highly respectable meeting ...izens of the town of Fayetteville, ...in the Town House, on Saturday, ...n, agreeable to the notification of ...trate of Police, for the purpose of ...uitable arrangements for the cele... ...f the approaching anniversary of ... Independence, Benjamin Robin... ...was called to the Chair, and John ...appointed Secretary.

...ion of T. Hybert, Esq.

...y, That a committee of ten citi... ...ppointed to carry into effect the ob... ...is meeting.

...lowing persons were nominated and ... to compose this committee, viz :

...am Lord,	John Matthews,
... Robinson,	Jas. H. Hooper,
...an Mac Rae,	R. Strange,
... Huske,	H. W. Ayer,
... D. Eccles,	John Mac Rae.

...ion.

...y, That the committee be requested ...he necessary preparations for cele... ...e occasion by an Oration, Dinner, ...al, and publish the order of their ...ents at as early a day as may be ...nt.

...y, That the proceedings of this meet... ...blished.

BENJ. ROBINSON, *Ch'n.*

...Mac Rae, *Secretary.*

...ommittee appointed at the above ...ave performed, in part, the duties ... of them, by requesting ALEX. H. ..., Esq. to deliver an Oration on the ... we understand that he has assented ...ties of the Committee.

...rsday last, at the June Term of ...y Court of Cumberland, Col. JOHN ...as re-elected, without opposition, ... this county for the term of one year. ... McLEAN, Esq. was, on the same ...lected County Trustee, for the same ...

...oard of Internal Improvements con... ... this town on Monday last,—Pre... ...s Excellency Gov. BURTON, Presi... ...-officio, Gen. JAMES IREDELL, and ...EL M. FORNEY, (Gen. DUDLEY ab... ...r. FULTON, the State Engineer, was ...

...rn that their attention, while here, ...fly directed to the concerns and ... of the Cape-Fear Navigation Com... ...expose of its affairs, recently sub... ... the Stockholders, having been laid ...em.

...esday afternoon, the Board, accom... ... Mr. Fulton, left here in the Steam ...th Carolina, Capt. Tawes, for Wil... ...intending to observe the state of the ...d the works going on between the ...s: and, when arrived at Wilming... ...ed by Gen. DUDLEY,) to proceed to ..., where they will inspect the im... ...orks, so long the object of great anx... ...e friends of Internal Improvements ...tate, and on the success of which de... ...e question whether any system shall ...ed, or the whole abandoned, perhaps. ... It is hardly necessary for us to ... we feel deeply interested in their ...and ardently hope, for the honor and ...s of the State, that there may be a ...e expectation of effecting the im... ...ts desired. The Mud Machine, ...d for in New York, by Mr. Fulton, ...ded to be employed on the Flats, ...we understand, delivered agreeably ...ct, on the 1st inst. and it is uncer... ...ther time it may be completed. This ...oking circumstance, and, as every ... the present favorable season, may ...alculable detriment to the cause, we ...eedingly that any delay has arisen. ...oard will next proceed to an exami... ... the various works along the whole ...ast from Wilmington to the Roan... ...owing which river, they will cross ...ry, enter the western section of the ...ew the roads already made, as well ...recommended in the reports of the ..., and then, having traversed a great ...f the State, return to their homes.

...a fund of information may we not ... find in the report to the Legislature ...d distinguished for talents, for State ...nd for ardor in the great cause of ...Improvements! And we trust that ... so properly undertaken, may tend ...fusion of a better spirit toward Im... ...nts, and a more determined and perse... ...fort to compete with our sister States, ...uccessful prosecution of the great ...ich have been commenced.

The Creeks.—Major Andrews, whose passage through this place we mentioned some weeks since, arrived in Milledgeville on the 30th ult. bearing despatches from the Executive to the Governor of Georgia, and having very full powers to prosecute an investigation into the causes of the late disturbances, and particularly to inquire into the conduct of the Indian Agent, Col. John Crowell, who has been accused, by the Governor and by the Chiefs who lately went to Washington, of using every means in his power to prevent the formation and ratification of the late treaty, and also of instigating or permitting the murder (as they call it) of McIntosh, &c. Maj. Andrews immediately opened a correspondence with the Governor, in which he states that he has been vested with authority to suspend the Agent, if his conduct be found to have been improper, and solicits information as to the charges, and facts on which they are founded. The Governor, in reply, makes the following distinct charges against the Agent:

"1st, Predetermined resolution to prevent the Indians by all the means in his power, from making any cession of their lands in favor of the Georgians, and this from the most unworthy and most unjustifiable of all motives.

"2dly. With advising and instigating in chief the death of M'Intosh and his friends."

And refers to documents transmitted to the legislature to sustain the charges.

The letter from the Secretary of War to the Governor states the expectation of the President, that the project of surveying the ceded territory will, under present circumstances, be abandoned, "till it can be done consistently with the provisions of the treaty."

Relative to this the Governor concludes a Message with which he communicated the various documents to the Legislature, with the following remarks:

"Now that you are assembled, and in progress upon public affairs of deepest interest, it is attempted most unexpectedly to cross and embarrass you; but the Legislature is not to be frightened from its duty by an angry look. I invite you to proceed therefore in the course which you have taken, and keeping strictly on the side of right, and within the pale of the Constitution and the laws, you will under the most adverse circumstances find the most cheering consolations.—You cannot thus proceed without the countenance and support of your constituents, and I doubt not they will be readily yielded.—If it be possible, which I do not permit myself to believe, that a certain person filling a certain station, stands in the way of the peace & harmony which ought ever to subsist between this and the General Government, and on this account valuable interests are endangered, that person will retire instantly, and with much more pleasure than he ever occupied that station."

And, writing to the Secretary of War, Gov. T. says, "If the President believes that we will postpone the survey of the country to gratify the Agent and the hostile Indians, he deceives himself," &c.

He also says, in a highly commendable and patriotic spirit:

"Be pleased to present my respectful compliments to the President, and assure him of my good wishes and regard. The frankness with which it is my duty to communicate with him, can have no tendency to weaken them on my part, or to excite distrust of their sincerity on his. Even upon the subject of intensest interest to us, upon which the opinions of the President are known, many allowances are made for the immeasurable distance which separates us; in treating it, I have used strong language, but he will not on this account believe that I make light of the Union. I would offer up my life with pleasure, to sustain it for a single day."

We would gladly make other extracts from the documents, but, coming to hand only by the last mail, we have neither time nor space.

From the evidence produced, we think the Agent will be suspended from his duties, and probably finally removed.

A postscript in the latest Milledgeville papers, (June 7,) states that the Governor had received by express, and immediately laid before the Legislature, information that the Indians opposite the counties of Early and Dooling had evinced a hostile disposition, and that the inhabitants were in a state of considerable alarm. Major Andrews is said to have called a meeting of the nation, to have been held on the 14th inst., and we hope that when the Indians were apprised of it, it would induce them to refrain from hostilities.

Gen. Gaines was hourly expected at Milledgeville, to which place he had been ordered to repair without delay.

The bill authorising the survey of the ceded territory had passed the House of Representatives almost unanimously, and was before the Senate. It gives the Governor a discretionary power as to the *time* of making the survey. We hope the day may be far, far distant, when the power may be exercised at the expense of justice and humanity; and that it may *never* be exercised but with the free consent of the rightful proprietors of the soil.

On the morning of the 2d inst. as the steam boat Legislator was on the point of starting from the wharf in New York, with a large number of passengers, the boiler unfortunately burst, and four persons (hands on board the boat) lost their lives, and three others were scalded. The boat was on the low pressure principle, and had no extra quantity of steam on board. The flue was made of iron, instead of copper, and to this the accident is attributed.

The storm experienced here about a fortnight since was very destructive in various sections of the country from which we have heard; and the shipping on the coast and in the ports has suffered much. In some places it is said to have been as severe as the equinoctial storms usually are.

From Wilmington we have few particulars in addition to those received and published last week. The Recorder states that the Cape Fear Bank was somewhat injured, and a number of trees were blown down. Along the Sound the salt-works and plantations suffered severely.

In Newbern trees were torn up, vessels driven from their anchorage and upset, and other injury sustained.

In Norfolk, the gale was exceedingly violent, but with little damage, the town and the shipping in the harbor being in a great degree sheltered from N.E. winds. Portsmouth is not so happily situated, and of the shipping there and in Hampton Roads many vessels were driven on shore. The last Norfolk Beacon says, "A gentleman from Elizabeth City, N. C. arrived last evening, informs, that there are 27 vessels ashore on Ocracock Bar, and 13 on the Marshes between Pamptico and Albemarle Sounds."

The Savannah papers state that the Cotton crops on the coast have suffered greatly; and indeed we hear from all quarters that the planters and farmers, whose hopes were high and sanguine of a plentiful harvest, have deep cause to regret the ravages of this unlooked-for calamitous storm.

We learn that the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred at the late commencement of our University, on our venerable and highly-esteemed Senator in Congress, Nathaniel Macon, Esq.—*Raleigh Register.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B's second favor next week.

Communication.

Spring Hill, Cumberland County, June 10, 1825.

MR. EDITOR—It ever has been a maxim with me "to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," &c. and learning that some remarks of mine made before the Grand Jury on yesterday, relative to a vote given by me during the last Legislature, have been misconstrued, and that many of my friends think I intended to bring about a controversy with, and injure the feelings of, my worthy colleague, contrary, too, to his knowledge, and at an improper time, I think it a duty which I owe to myself, but much more to him (to whom I have already spoken, and who never was offended at the remarks, for he was apprized of my intentions previously,) and those of my friends who think, or, more properly, perhaps, fear, that my intentions were impure or unfriendly towards him, to state in this manner, (the most public I can now use) that I had not the most distant idea or intention of wounding his feelings, or the feelings of any other human being, nor to injure him or any man, nor even to benefit myself, farther than this, and this was *my sole object*, to let the people know my sentiments upon an important measure which for years had occupied much of the time and attention of the Legislature, and no doubt would the session to come; upon which, viz: "the Sheriffs' Bill," I then *distinctly* stated, "I differed in opinion, (unfortunately it might be) with many friends and gentlemen of the first talents; as such I might be doing wrong, and should at least question my own judgment as not representing the interests or even wishes of the people; and therefore, should I be their member, to instruct me, if in an error, and their wishes should be pursued, but otherwise I should in this, as heretofore and in all other cases, feel bound, as disposed, to give and trust all power possible, consistent with propriety, in the hands of the people, who were the support of our government," and farther, I intended to remark, (but forgot it, owing to the trepidation of mind excited at the moment, by the unusual concourse present, and the circumstance, to me alone known, under which I (particularly) was placed) that as it was possible I should not see them, or all the citizens of the county, before the election, or even the meeting of the Legislature, and as the Grand Jury represented the county collectively, I deemed it the most proper time I should have of expressing my sentiments *(in order to get theirs)* on the change which had been and would no doubt be again proposed, in the manner of electing the Sheriffs. And though, Mr. Editor, I am conscious of not having acted intentionally amiss, yet I regret having used the opportunity I did of expressing this opinion, as I learn since that it has not been customary, and therefore *seemed* to be improper as it was unseasonable; but I cannot agree that it is ever improper for a public servant freely to express his political sentiments at any time; yet as wounds have been inflicted where none were intended, I regret the occurrence.

And now, Sir, after all, it may still be believed I did wrong; it may be so, yet I hope not, for one thing I do know (and am gratified in knowing that he who is most interested believes it and is satisfied) that nothing was ever more foreign to my wishes; for, as in all other matters, so *particularly* in this "I strive to carry a conscience void of offence toward God and man;" but whilst I am before the public, will never shrink from any investigation whatever.

I am, with sentiments of respect, your's and the public's friend.

SAMUEL P. ASHE.

Edenton, May 27.

About three weeks ago the bodies of four men were picked up, one on the south, and three on the north side of Currituck inlet, all of them having their heads and hands cut off; from one of them the blood flowed freely when found. The above men are supposed to have composed part of the crew of a vessel in a state of mutiny.

The *New York Evening Post* says, we have heard that a company are building a boat 100 feet long and of proportionable width, to be fitted up with separate rooms and apartments, equal to the most splendid Hotel in our city, so that families or parties may have separate apartments, dine by themselves at such hours as suit them, have their own servants, and avoid the crowd and bustle attending a muster of two or three hundred people to breakfast and dinner, and what is equally disagreeable, the hot air and tremulous motion which is occasioned by the boilers and machinery, which are placed in steamboats. She is to have no machinery or stumbling block on board of her, and is to be towed by a steam-boat to the stern of which she will be fastened by strong iron fastenings. Such a boat, we think, cannot but receive encouragement. You may then go as safe and rest as quiet as in any splendid hotel on land, out of danger of the carelessness or ignorance of what are called Engineers; or the more reprehensible conduct of racing, to see which can reach her port of destination ten or fifteen minutes before the other.

The Treaty of Peace, Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, recently concluded between the United States and the Republic of Colombia, has lately appeared in the Washington papers. It places the United States and Colombia, in respect to all particulars of commerce and navigation, reciprocally, in the ports of each, on the footing of the most favored nations, and stipulates that the citizens of each country shall enjoy, in the territories of the other, all the privileges and immunities which can belong to persons who are not naturalized citizens.—It contains also many stipulations to carry into effect, between the two countries, the principle that free ships shall give freedom to goods, and conversely, that enemy flags shall give their character to the goods they cover. In case of either party being at war, no citizen of the other party is to engage in hostilities against the other, under the pain of being treated as a pirate. The whole treaty appears to be founded on the most liberal, friendly, and enlightened principles.

MARRIED,

In Wake county on the 1st inst. Mr. Anderson Willkins to Miss Eliza Whitehead, daughter of Mr. Isaac Whitehead, all of Wake.

THE MARKET.

Cotton, 20 a 23 cents. Bacon 6½ a 7½. Candles, mould, 14 a 15. Coffee, 18 a 21. Corn, 65 a 70. Flour, 4½ a 5. Iron, 6. Molasses, 37½ a 40. Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20. Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11. Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90; Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

ARRIVED—Steam boat North Carolina, with 2661 bus. salt; 10 bags pepper; 238 bars iron; 1 box sheet iron; 8 bbls. cider; 5 boxes specie; 5 bbls. whiskey; 5 qr. casks wine; 1 hhd. and 2 bbls. rum; 24 kegs powder; 6 bbls. sugar; 1 bbl. loaf do; 1 pipe French brandy; 6 Smiths' bellows; 17 Spanish hides; 92 boxes, trunks and bales, and 61 bbls. sundries.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

From our correspondent.

ARRIVED,

Brig Sarah Merrill, Freeman, from Charleston, to James Usher.

Schr. Rice Bird, Howren, Charleston.

Schr. Samuel, Sutton, Charleston.

Sloop Guide, Gerard, New York.

CLEARED,

Brig Tryall, Paggett, for Charleston, by J. Usher.

Brig Lady Richmond, Theobald, for Barbadoes, by E. Dickinson.

Brig Champion, Folger, for New York, by James Usher.

Schr. Diligence, Wheeler, New Haven.

Schr. Rice Bird, Howren, Charleston.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Cleared, Brig Hallett, for Wilmington.

Arrived, Schr. Betsey, Tilton, Wilmington, 6 days.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8—Cleared, Schr. Gen. Jackson, Tillett, for Wilmington.

BOSTON, June 2—Arrived, Schr. Midas, Weeks, 12 days from Wilmington.

Notice.

CAMP MEETING at Evans' Spring, to commence on the 14th July; all persons going to it may pass the Clarendon Bridge at half price, provided they pay as they go, to go and come; all who neglect to do so, the full toll will be exacted of them. All Preachers of the Gospel and all foot passengers may pass free.

June 15—19-3t

A Small Box

CONTAINING Six Bottles Hitchcock's newly invented Snuff, directed to Mr. John (the rest of the name is defaced,) Fayetteville, care of A. M'Rae & Co. Wilmington, is left at the Post Office, and may be had by the owner, paying for this advertisement. June 15, 1825.

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber has received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large addition to his former stock, among which are:

Spendlove & Co.'s superior Beaver Hats, black, drab, and white

Swing and other Looking Glasses, well assorted

3, 3½, and 4 Point Blankets

4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, well assorted

7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, *very cheap*

Steam Loom Shirting

Swiss, Jaconet, and mull mull Muslins

Superior figured Muslin and French Calico

Bombazetts, plain and figured, well assorted

Domestic Goods of all kinds, from 3-4 to 6-4, bleached and unbleached

Together with an assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries

All of which will be sold by wholesale and retail, at considerably less than the usual prices in this place.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1825—3-tf

N. B. Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

A Card.

THE Hay Quarterly Examination of the Students of the 16th, at 9 o'clock School, will take place to-morrow, are respectfully ...ed A. M.—Parents and Guardians ...d to attend.

N. B—The Exercises ... F. A. MORELL.

...sumed on Friday the first of ... School will be re... ...xt.

Fayetteville, June 15th, 1825. F. A. M.

Molasses, Sugar, &c.—

Just received by Steam boat North Carolina.

40 THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES;

Casks Stone Lime,
20 Barrels Apple Brandy,
10 hhds. Brown Sugar,
20 do. Molasses,
5 pipes Holland Gin,
10 tcels Mackerel,
2 do. Superior Ale,
10 do. Sup. Juice,
India Matting, Cider, for bottling,
Gilt Setting Chairs,

For Sale by WILL... ...S & CO.

June 15—19-tf

Dying Establishment—

JOSEPH WOODWORTH respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and its vicinity, that he has rented a house of Capt. Theo. Hunter, nearly opposite the Court House, where he proposes carrying on the *Dying Business* in all its branches.

The Proprietor has been acknowledged by Merchants and others, in New York, Philadelphia and Washington City, where he carried on the above business 17 years, to be equal to any Dyer in the Union.

Cloths are dyed any color, and finished as imported. Silks, Satins and Crapes, are dyed by pattern or otherwise. He dyes Ladies' Dresses, and Gentlemen's Apparel. He scours Coats and Pantaloons and finishes them in the neatest manner. He takes Camel Hair Shawls, which he cleans, and restores to their primitive color. Leghorn Straw Hats are dyed and finished in the neatest manner.

He also dyes Ladies Shoes, any color to please. He dyes Ladies Feathers, any color, and finishes them. And his utmost desire will be to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with commands.

Persons in Fayetteville or elsewhere, wishing to have articles dyed may send them at a very trifling expense by the Stage or otherwise, and they will be carefully returned.

Raleigh, June 15, 1825.

All in One Day.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore on the 27TH NEXT MONTH, (JULY,)

BY THE IMPROVED MODE,

Secured by Letters Patent under Seal of the U. States.

COHEN'S OFFICE—*Baltimore,* June 2d, 1825.

☞ The *Improved Mode* of drawing having been universally and so decidedly approved by the public, as evinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the COMMISSIONERS appointed by the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to present, viz:

Grand State Lottery of Maryland, No. 5.

Highest Prize 40,000 Dollars.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1	Prize of	$40,000	is $40,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
10		1,000	10,000
30		100	3,000
50		50	2,500
200		20	4,000
250		10	2,500
500		6	3,000
20,000		4	80,000
21,043	Prizes,	- -	$160,000

40,000 Tickets.

More Prizes than Blanks.

☞ *Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.*

☞ MODE OF DRAWING:—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes *above* the denomination of Four Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of 4 dollars will be awarded to the odd or even Numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of *Forty Thousand Dollars*—that is to say, if the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an ODD number, then EVERY ODD NUMBER IN THE SCHEME will be entitled to a 4 dollar prize. If the 40,000 dollar prize should come out to an EVEN number, then all the EVEN NUMBERS IN THE SCHEME will be each entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

☞ Odd Numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

☞ Even Numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to *every alternate number in the scheme*, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞ A Ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme IS NOT RESTRICTED from drawing an inferior one also; (many tickets therefore will necessarily obtain two prizes each.)

☞ THE DRAWING will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 27th JULY, *and will finish on the same day.*

The Brilliancy of this scheme is ALTOGETHER UNPRECEDENTED. Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk incurred, (there not being one blank to a prize) and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, is the certainty of obtaining at least one prize by the purchase of two tickets or two shares—(one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

Whole Tickets,	$5 00	Quarters,	$1 25
Halves, -	2 50	Eighths,	62

To be had, in the greatest variety of Nos. (Odd and Even,) at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, 114, *Market-st.*

BALTIMORE.

Where in the late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars—40,000 dollars—2 of 20,000 dollars—3 of 10,000 dollars, besides no less than twelve capitals of 5,000 dollars, &c. and *where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.*

☞ Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, June 2d, 1825.—18-4t.

Blanks for sale here,

And Printing, generally, executed.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

[illegible] morn,
A dew-drop that spangled a lily an Empress adorn,
More bright than the gem lovely and bright,
Lay sparkling in radiflow'ret so tender and white.
'Midst the leaves
[illegible]nstant, to gaze on the charms,
I paus'd [illegible]op so happy, in beauty's fond arms—
Of a bird, as I tried my sensations to smother,
Allies and dew-drops will love one another.

At noontide, returning, I sought the fair flower,
Frail emblem of happiness, germ of an hour,
But, ah! its bright lustre had hastily fled;
The dew-drop had vanish'd, my flow'ret lay dead.

So, oft in the bright sunny moments of bliss in kiss,
We dwell with fond rapture on beauty's cherish,
And swear that such hours forever will but to perish.
Forgetting they're moments, and [illegible]. A. B.

Fayetteville, June 3

[illegible]UNG DREAM.—By Moore.

LOVE'S AIR—"*The old Woman.*

the days are gone, when beauty bright
My heart's chain wove;
When my dream of life, from morn till night,
Was love, still love!
New hope may bloom,
And days may come,
Of milder, calmer beam;
But there's nothing half so sweet in life,
As love's young dream!
Oh! there's nothing half so sweet in life,
As love's young dream!

Oh! that hallow'd form is ne'er forgot,
Which first love trac'd;
Still it lingering haunts the greenest spot
On memory's waste!
'Twas odour fled
As soon as shed,
'Twas morning's winged dream!
'Twas a light that ne'er can shine again,
On life's dull stream!
Oh! 'twas light that ne'er can shine again,
On life's dull stream.

Mrs. Barge's Hotel,

GILLESPIE STREET—FAYETTEVILLE.

MRS. BARGE, having understood that reports were in very extensive circulation, that she had declined business in this place, deems it necessary to inform her friends, and strangers who may travel this way, that she still keeps her Hotel, at the house so long occupied by her, about 150 yards South of the Town House.

In returning her sincere thanks to those who have heretofore so liberally patronized her, she flatters herself it were unnecessary to say that her unwearied endeavors will always be used to afford satisfaction. To others, she promises that no effort to promote comfort, no expense, in procuring what the market affords, will be spared on her part.

Her Stables are eligibly situated, large and comfortable; attended by a careful experienced Ostler; and the best of food is always provided.

The situation of her house need but be mentioned. In the most respectable neighborhood, it has the advantage of being within 200 yards of the centre of business, and yet is not within sight or hearing of the bustle and noise consequent upon an extensive commerce.

She will, as heretofore, be grateful for a liberal patronage from the public.

May 3[illegible]—tf

Museum
Of Foreign Literature and Science.

E. J. HALE will receive subscriptions for the above work, on the terms tated below.

Terms of Publication.—The Museum is published by E. Littell, Philadelphia. A number appears every month, and the subscription price is Six Dollars a year, payable in advance.

It will be sent free of postage to every subscriber, *so long as he continues to pay in advance.*

The Museum began in July, 1822,—and all the back numbers may be obtained on the above conditions.

Charles Stuart

HAS just received, from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening, an extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SHOES, &c.

Suitable for the Season. Also,

A General Assortment of Crockery, Plain and Cut Glass, and China Ware.

His assortment of GROCERIES is now complete, and Liquors warranted pure and unadulterated.

Rowland's Mill and Cross cut Saws, Dupont's Powder, and a few bbls. of Ale of a superior quality.

Fayetteville, May 16, 1825—15-tf

New Goods.

J. & S. BIRDSALL

ARE now opening, in the store of the late Duncan M'Leran, on market square, *a handsome assortment of*

NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,

just received from New York, to which they invite the attention of their friends and purchasers in general, being determined to sell for cash, and on the lowest terms.

J. & S. B. will keep constantly a supply of the *best WINES and other LIQUORS*, warranted Genuine.

April 28, 1825.—12-tf.

Lease of the
NEW LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel has been recently erected in the town of Fayetteville, on extensive and convenient plans, and in a substantial and elegant manner It is situated on one of the main streets (Hay street) very near the Town House, and has large back lots for Stable lot, Garden, &c. &c.

There is a beautiful suite of Dancing Rooms, upwards of seventy feet long, which are convertible into private parlours by means of folding doors.

The Bar, Baths, Kitchens and Wash House are plentifully supplied with excellent water from the Haymount aqueduct. The proprietor has taken pleasure in having this Hotel made complete in every respect; and a comparison may safely be challenged for it with the Hotels in the United States.

Persons wishing to lease, are recommended to view the buildings. Applicants at a distance can be furnished with plans of the different floors, &c. and they are requested to apply for terms, (if by letter, post paid) to Robert Donaldson or to Martin MacPherson, Sen.

The most satisfactory references will be required.

March 23.—7-tf

THE subscriber has authorised Edward L Winslow to collect all sums of Money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

Just received, and for sale,

A Light, Northern built *COACHEE.*

C. & P. MALLETT.

May 10, 1825—14 6t

To Rent,

A Convenient *DWELLING HOUSE*, near the Methodist Church, late in the occupancy of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy.

C. & P. MALLETT.

May 10—14 6t

Port Wine,

10 Dozen Superior Quality (warranted genuine.)

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

April 20, 1825 —11-tf

Domestic Goods.

40 Cases Leghorn and Straw Bonnets
100 Nests *Band Boxes*
10 Cases Whittimore's Cotton Cards
3 Cases Wool Cards
20 Bales brown & bleached Domestic Cottons
And a general assortment of Shell, Ivory and Imitation COMBS, just received, and
for Sale low, by E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825 —8-tf

Molasses.

LANDING from the Flat Warwick, 24 hhds. *Prime retailing MOLASSES*, in fine order.

IN STORE,

New England Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy and Gin.—Also, Ten hhds. prime New-Orleans SUGAR.

For Sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

April 12, 1825 —10-tf

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100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee.

For sale by J. HUSKE.

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin M'Pherson, sen.

February 2nd—100-tf

JOHN M'ARN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving a handsome supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS
And Newest Fashions,

Which have been bought in New York, principally at Auction, great care having been taken to purchase them as low as they could possibly be bought in the City, and as they will be sold for Cash only, they may be expected at unusually cheap prices, wholesale or retail.—They consist as follows, viz:

Super. Black, Blue, Olive, Claret and Drab Cloths
Sattinets, Denmark Satteens
Bangup Cords, Silk Stripe Florentines
Plain, twilled, and figured Bombazettes
Wellington Stripes, Cotton Florentine
Caroline Plaids, Flannels
Linens, a variety, in whole and half pieces
White Drillings, Nankeens,
Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings
American blue plaid Ginghams
India Custahs
Table, bird eye and Russia Diaper
Thread Cambrics and Long Lawns
Thread Laces, furniture Fringe
Fancy Cambric and Muslin Prints, a variety
Plain and figured Jaconet Cambrics and Muslins
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Superb Swiss Muslin Cravats
Rich Swiss Muslin half Handkerchiefs and Caps
Swiss Bands and Tippets
Book and Mull Muslins
Victory White Robes
3-4 and 5-4 super. Cambric Dimity
Inserting and Merino Trimmings
Ladies' Cotton Hose, Men's half do
Clark, Spool, Floss and Sewing Cotton
Darning Cotton and Cotton Balls
Russia Duck, brown and black Linen
Super. 3-4 and 4-4 Furniture Chints
12-4 Marseilles Quilts
Superior Linen and Cotton Bed Tick
Cotton Umbrellas,
Colored Cambrics, a variety
White and Green Gauze Veils
Rich Lace Shawls, Crape Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Velvet
Black and White Italian Crape
Rich trimmed Gauze Robes
Green Florence and Levantine
Ladies' stout embroidered Silk Hose
Do plain and ribbed, black and white do
Black and White Silk Gloves
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Men's Horse Skin do
Silks Mandarin Crape Robes, fancy colors
Black Canton Crapes
Black Satins and Sarsnetts
White Crape Liece and figured Silk Lace
Rich black, white, brown, pink and lead colored figured Silks
Rich Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy colors
Fashionable Gauze and Zelia Handkerchiefs
Choppa Romall Handkerchiefs
Rich Satin & Gimp Trimmings & Cords, a variety
Ribbons, a variety, richest kind, & newest style
Men's and Ladies' Umbrellas and Parasols
Ladies' and Misses Bolivar Leghorn Hats, by the Case, or otherwise
Straw Flats, Bandboxes and Reaths
Fancy House Paper
Do Rich do for Screens
Men's fashionable Black Hats
Do do Drab do
Do do Seal Drab do
Servants' Glazed Hats
Fashionable Morocco and Prunel Shoes
Ladies' Fancy Work Boxes
Indelible Ink and Ink Powder
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Coat and Pearl Buttons
Phosphorus Pocket Lights
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs
Imitation do do do
Toilet and Dressing Glasses
Pillar do
Lead Pencils and Pencil Cases
Chimney Ornaments
Transparent and Windsor Soap
Cotton Galloons and Quality Binding
Fancy Necklaces, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, May 3, 1825.—13-tf

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured half pint and gin Tumblers; plain, ring neck, and figured pint and quart Decanters, plain and figured pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 5—31 tf

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50 Bags COFFEE,
30 Casks Nails,
20 Crates Crockery, assorted for country traders, received by Steam Boat North Carolina,
And for Sale by E. E. LEWIS.

April 20, 1825—11 tf

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased by

O. P. STARK.

April 19.—12tf

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.

JAS. HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—387tf.

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100 Casks of Unslacked *LIME*,
For Sale by JNO. HUSKE.

April 13, 1825.—10-tf

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and well selected assortment of *New and Fashionable SPRING DRY GOODS*, which are offered at wholesale at a small advance.—Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine.

E. E. LEWIS.

March 31. 1825 —8-tf

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100 Ps. Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails.
Just rec'd by the La Fayette:

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18 381tf

For Sale,

20d hhs. of molasses.
30bsbl. N. E. Rum,
20,000 lbs. prime Barbadoes Sugar, in Hogsheads and Barrels.
50 bags of prime Coffee.
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil
10 qr casks Malaga Wine.
2 qr. casks French Madeira do.
1 hhd Old 4th proof Rum
50 kegs White Lead ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

March 31.—8

J. HUSKE,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse sait,
10 tons bar iron.
1 box sheet iron—German and blistered steel,
25 kegs cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
1000 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd, loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
10 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 qr casks Malaga
2 barrels port wine in bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls. tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

ALSO

A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th—388tf.

C. J. TOOKER,

CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, by the brig North Carolina and schooner Industry, a large and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, together with an assortment of Groceries, Earthenware, &c.—All of which he offers for sale on more reasonable terms than usual—Country merchants and others, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Consisting in part, as follows:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
do do Cassimeres
Fancy rib and stripe do
Marseilles Vestings—Black figured silk do
Men's Cravats—Muslin Robes, assorted
London prints, a new article
Colored striped muslins, latest fashions
4-4 and 6-4 plaids and striped Gingham
Black and light colored Canton Crapes
do do Nankeen do
do do Mandarin do
Crape robes, assorted colors
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
A large assortment of Thread Laces
Gros de Naples Silks, assorted colors,
Black figured Silks
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, newest fashion
Zelia and Gause do do
Ladies' black and white Silk Hose
do do Cotton do
do do Thread do
Ladies' and gentlemen's Silk Gloves
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs,
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Cambrick and book Muslins
Irish Linens, a good assortment
Brown Durham Sheetings
Bleached Lancaster do
Brown Ipswich do
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Checks
Green Coffee, by the bag
A good supply of Brown Sugars
Loaf and Lump do.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, march 29—8-tf

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office,
And at the Post Office.

Patent Cotton & Hay Presses,

Manufactured and Sold by
DAVID WILKINSON & CO.
Pawtucket, R. I.

Also Manufactured and Sold,
Screws and Presses of all kinds,
Together with
Cotton Machinery of every variety.

Apply to BARNES & JACKSON,
Tarborough,
J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,
Fayetteville.

May 18 15-9t

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

YATES & M'INTYRE

Have established an Agency in Fayetteville for the sale of Tickets in the

North-Carolina Lottery,

(For the benefit of Oxford Academy,)

THE First Class of which will be drawn at Raleigh, the 22d of June next, and completed in a few minutes.

J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$ 10,000	10,000
1		6,000	6,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,000	2,000
1		1,538	1,538
6		1,000	6,000
6		500	3,000
6		200	1,200
156		24	3,744
312		12	3,744
468		8	3,744
7,800		4	31,200
8,760	Prizes.		$ 79,170
15,600	Blanks.		
24,360	Tickets,		$ 79,170

This Lottery is formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, D4
Half do. 2
Quarter do. 1

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least 13 60 net, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had at the same rate.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, will be received in payment.

☞ Orders, inclosing the cash or prizes, as above, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to J. MAC RAE, *Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, Fayetteville, N. C.*

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

Milton Masonic Lottery.

Authorised by Special Act of Assembly for the benefit of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 74, N. Carolina.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
1		2,000	2,000
2		1,000	2,000
5		500	2,500
10		100	1,000
20		50	1,000
100		10	1,000
1,500		5	7,500
1,639	Prizes,		$ 20,000
2,361	Blanks,		
4,000	Tickets	at $5	20,000

Drawing to commence in Milton, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall have been sold—Superintended by the following Managers:

Alexander Henderson,
James Rainey,
Archimedes Donoho,
John R. Clark,
Thomas L. Stevens,
Samuel Watkins,

*** Tickets for sale at the POST OFFICE, Fayetteville, where Lottery information generally may be had gratis.

March 31—8.

Labourers Wanted

On the CAPE FEAR RIVER, between FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

IT is my intention to recommence the works for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as early as the season will admit.

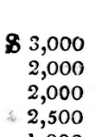
Any number of laborers who choose to apply will find immediate employment.

Owners of Negroes will do well to embrace this opportunity of engaging them in a work where the wages are liberal and promptly paid, the provisions are wholesome and abundant and every attention will be paid to their cleanliness and health.

HAMILTON FULTON.
State Engineer.

March 9—tf.

Packets for Philadelphia.



THE subscriber having established a Line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front Street, Philadelphia.

September 30——382tf

Horne's Introduction

THE great demand for Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, has occasioned a delay in the publication, which will probably be published in July.

The subscriber will receive and forward subscriptions for this work, free of expense. The price will be Five Dollars ($12) to be paid on receipt of the books.

In addition to the facts stated in a previous advertisement, respecting the celebrity of the work, it is no trifling recommendation of it to the public, that the publisher is induced, by the great encouragement offered, to *stereotype* it.

A prospectus, in detail, may be seen at the observer office.

May 19.

Hay Mount School

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the public of Fayetteville, that his second quarter will be opened on the 28th of the present month. He solicits a share of the liberal share of patronage he has received, and hopes, by his attention and assiduity to merit a continuance of their support.—The direction of the School will be under his own responsibility, parents and guardians may be assured that no pains, on his part, will be spared to give universal satisfaction.

Terms, to be paid quarterly in advance. The Latin, Greek and Mathematics, Geography, Arithmetick and English Grammar, $6; for Reading, Spelling and Writing, and the Rudiments, girls $3—and boys under 8. Each Scholar will be subject to an additional charge of 25 cents per quarter, for wood, water &c.

F. A. M.

Fayetteville, March 29—8-tf

Notice is hereby Given

THAT on the first day of October next, the principal of the six per cent Stock of the United States, created under the authority of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act authorising a loan not exceeding Eleven Millions of dollars," approved on the 14th March, 1812, together with the interest then due thereon, will be paid to the proprietors of said Stock or to their Attorneys duly authorised, at the Treasury of the United States in Washington, and at the several Loan Offices, for the Books of which any portion of said Stock may be transferred.

A surrender of the Certificate will be required at the time of payment, and the interest on the same will cease and determine from and after the last day of September.

SAMUEL L. SOUTH,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

May 11, 1825.—14-ts30.

Treasury Department,
March 14, 1825.

WHEREAS, on the 3d of March, 1825, a law was passed by the Congress of the United States, of which the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th sections are in the words following, to wit:

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the subscription to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, of the six per cent. stock of the United States, created by the act of the one hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby proposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, to continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for such parts of the above described description of stock as shall, on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the Treasury, or those of the several loan offices, respectively; and subscription shall be effected by a transfer to the United States, in the manner provided by law for transfers, of the credit or credits standing on said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock so subscribed: Provided, That no subscription by such transfer of stock shall be considered as part of the said twelve millions authorized to be borrowed by the first section of this act.

"Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the whole or any part of any sum which shall be subscribed, credits shall be entitled to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to certificates purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thereby subscribed, bearing an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five; transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to be redeemed at the pleasure of the United States, after one half at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, and the remainder at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine: Provided, That no certificate shall be made except for the whole amount of any new certificate; nor until after at least thirty days public notice of such intended reimbursement; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be retransferred to the respective subscribers the several sums by them subscribed, beyond the amount of the certificates of the one half per cent. stock issued to them respectively.

"Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the funds which have heretofore been, and are hereby pledged by law for the payment of the interest, and for the redemption and reimbursement of the stock which may be redeemed or reimbursed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall remain pledged in like manner for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of any subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same. And it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid, out of any moneys in the Treasury yearly and every year, such sum and sums as shall be annually required to discharge the interest accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said Commissioners are hereby authorized to apply, from time to time, such moneys and sums out of the said fund, as they may deem proper, towards redeeming, by purchase or reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock, or any part of the annual sum of ten millions pledged by law in the said commissioners, as aforesaid, not necessary and required for the above purposes, to be and continue appropriated to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act, shall have been redeemed or reimbursed."

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, to continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for receiving subscriptions in conformity with the provisions of the said law.

The subscriptions may be made by the proprietors of the stock, either in person or by their Attorneys duly authorized to subscribe and transfer it to the United States.

Should subscriptions of stock be made to an amount exceeding twelve millions of dollars, a distribution of the sum of twelve millions will be made among the subscribers, in proportion to the sums subscribed by them respectively.

SAMUEL L. SOUTH,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Dec 16—8-t30S